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The Suppression of Anarchists. There is at this time a consensus of opinion which amounts to an almost universal belief that drastic measures should be taken for the suppression of anarchists. Never before has the conscience of civilization been so profoundly moved upon this subject or the judgment of men been so painfully impressed with the unparalleled viciousne of the doctrines which come within the general definition of the term "anarchy." The ideas of the average man find expression in a general demand that effective laws be enacted, with little or no reference to details. The more careful and conservative thinkers approach the subject in a spirit of what appears to be overcautiousness, and some them find innumerable difficulties in the way of providing suitable legislative remedies. As is nearly always the case the true solution will doubtless be found between the extremes.

No greater evil could befall the Amer ican Republic than the enactment of laws which would unjustly and improperly restrict the freedom of speech. When the fitness or unfitness of men in public life, the malfeasance, misfeasance, or non-fessance of officials, and the wisdom and unwisdom of any line of governmental policy cannot be fully and freely discussed, the outlook for the future of the Republic will be dark indeed. But it is perfectly clear that there is a wide distinction between the discussion of public men and public policles upon the one hand, and the preaching of a doctrine, the fundamental idea of which is that there should be no publie men, no public policies, no civilization, and not even common decency in the relations of people with each other: in short, that society should be destroyed, and human beings live afte the fashion of wild animals. The veri est tyro in law-making should be able to frame a statute that will clearly dis tinguish between "freedom of speech" and an onslaught upon everything that society holds sacred.

It is just as easy to differentiate be tween freedom of speech and the un-bridled license of anarchy as it is to make thousands of other distinctions which the laws already in force clearly recognize. The main point is as to the remedy. How shall anarchists be treat Shall they be deported? Shall there be extradition laws to cover them? Shall the various nations act conjointly or each one by itself? Shall anarchists be punished capitally, or shall the penalties be graded according to the specific acts? These are all matters demanding careful considera-

The idea of deportation seems not to e a practical one. Anarchism b crime against all Governments, if each should adopt a policy of deportation there would be no place to which the members of the sect could be sent, unless by international agreement some unoccupied territory should be set apart for the purpose, and a sort of colony be established there. This latter is also open to serious objection, because Governments themselves differ essentially in character, and might have very divergent ideas as to what should be considered anarchism.

For the same reason extradition does not seem to be proper, except in cases wherein the anarchism has culminated the Schley Court of Enquiry during the in murder or some other crime of actual violence. If this point has not been reached, it would seem that any counby extradition process. The objections Seportation apply in all their length tion. Each country should determine

And this brings us logically to what the punishment should be. Some have anarchist should receive the extreme penalty of death. This seems to be too severe and out of harmony with the advanced civilization which we are seeking to protect. In anarchism, as in ty. Some anarchists are more aggressive more victous, and more dangerous than others. Some are leaders, and of humanity are all in favor of making distinctions in the degrees of guilt. Upon the whole, it seems wiser, better, and more humane that the punishment should not be capital in cases where no which the individual can be connected. Imprisonment for a longer or shorter term within maximum and minimum limit's seems to be the proper penalty for that grade of anarchism which has not yet reached the stage of actual violence resulting in the destruction of hu-Such a law would be more likely to be enforced than would on of greater severity, and it would open who have simply been misled by fulse teachings-whose instincts are not

We now come to the legal question of whether the measures of suppression should be taken by the Federal Government or by those of the several that there can be no objection to each laws to show as much uniformity as possible. But experience has demonat the hands of forty-five separate

inherently bad.

should fall to act the State in which there was no anarchy law would be come a general rendezvous for the sect unless a Federal statute were in force

there. The question of the constitutions power of Congress to enact such legislation at once presents itself in view of the contingency referred to. Upon this point some doubts have been expressed, based upon the recognized fact that the Federal Government is one of Hmited powers. "In what part of the Constitution," it is asked, "can be has not become insurrectionary in char- lied so confidently. They seem to have acter, beenforced without an invasion of is a question which no one may presurie to answer with too much of dogmatism. There is, however, an answer although The Times does not assume to speak ex cathedra.

Every Government possesses the inframers of the Constitution recognized this right in the provision relative to under oath would carry out the policy treason. It was assumed, though, that and course they had pursued under the would have to contend, and that treason itself would never become really serious unless it took the form of an overt act. But anarchism, unknown and unthought of at that time, in its essence is almost infinitely worse than treason. The offence known by the latter name does not, in its nature, nec essarily involve moral turnitude. It is an attempt to overthrow an established Government for the purpose of setting up another iff its stead. The at tempt may or may not be wrong a ording to the time, place, and circumstances. But the fathers of the Republic believed that they were creating a Government which no man or body of men should be permitted forcibly to overthrow, and hence the provision rec-

Anarchism includes treason and othe things very much worse in a strictly moral sense. It aims not merely to subvert one Government, but all government. It would not stop with the annihilation of government, but it would cutaway the very foundations of society by abolishing marriage, and destroying the most sacred of all human institutions, the family. The mere enormity of the doctrine from a moral point of view would not, of course, give the Federal Government the right to take unconstitutional means for its suppression; but considering the utter chaos that would result from the success of the anarchist propaganda, it may be urged with much force that the Feder al Government is well within its con stitutional powers when it takes steps for its own protection against these who are the avowed enemies of all government and all law.

If the anarchists could have their way would be utterly impossible for any Government to do anything, for there would be no government to act. Hence, case of anarchism is altogether unique in character, and must be judged as a thing apart from all other things. To say that the Federal Government is dependent for its protection from such a sect upon the separate ac tion of forty-five different States seems like denying to it the right of self-preservation. If, in high judicial circles there is any doubt upon the constitutional power of Congress to deal with this matter, then an amendment conferring the power should be submitted to the States at the earliest practicable

an attempt is a crime against the ent'er nation, and may affect every man, woman, and child in the land. It should be within the province of the National Government to afford the fullest possible protection to its own head, and the crime of either assassinating the President or attempting to take his life, should be triable in the Federal courts. If such is not the constitutional law of the land already, it should be made so with the least possible delay.

An Amnzing Spectacle. Looking backward over the record of

past week, the American public is impressed with the fact that, far from making any case against the admiral try from which an anarchist had fled the "prosecution" has succeeded only ould be only too glad to be rid of in convincing the country of an him, and not wish to bring him back animus against the man who gained the splendid American naval victory off Santiago, which can only be regardand breadth to joint international ac- ed as disgraceful to the service and a shame to the Republic. All through for itself what constitutes anarchy, and the week the Navy Department, through easily from an untenable position. punish the crime according to the idea its star witnesses, has been trying to prevailing in such country as to the show that Commodore Schles was dereliet in his duty in staying of Clentue, a little at a time. They claim that this gos when the enemy was believed to be in Santiago Harbor. The effort has, suggested that every openly avowed in fact, resulted in showing that the information which, if imparted, would have led him to move, was deliberately withheld by his subordinates. Captain Wise of the Hirvard, strangely refrain- ent now from what it was twenty years ed from advising the commander-inall other offences known to the law, chief of the Flying Squadron, on joining there are different degrees of culpabili- it, of the news he had received at Cape Haitien in regard to Cervera's whereabouts, and was silent concerning his own reconnoissance of Santiago Harsome are followers. The promptings bor, which had revealed the presence of some cases they are revamped and parthe Spanish ships. Captain McCalla's aphrased, but in others they are almost code signal arrangement with the Cubans on shore at Cienfuegos, if known to Commodore Schley, would have enabled him to learn at once that act of violence has been committed with | Spanish squadron was not in that port. It was not communicated to him. Samp. little or nothing." That statement is a son was writing him to go to Santiago, distinct admission that trade must unless he believed Cervera to be at have two sides, and it directly contra-Cienfuegos. Then Commodore Schley's squadron was short of coal-very short, philosophy, as promulgated in in truth-and that fact added to his embarrassments. Were it possible to have proceeded upon the theory that we reach the bottom of that coal shortage could sell everything without buying we should not improbably find that anything, and the whole tenor of Mr Commodore Schley was ordered about McKinley's Buffalo speech shows that up opportunities for the reform of premeditatedly in a way to involve ex- the present tariff law is framed upon actly that state of things at a critical | the assumption that we can sell just the

All through the campaign, as navy Schley was surrounded by subordinates | is full of statements and deductions who, if they were not under direct or- which, carried to their logical couclu ders to hamper him in the discharge of sion, would mean the overthrow of the States. The latter proposition may be his duty, and prevent a successful per- entire protective system in the United disposed of with the simple suggestion formance of it, certainly acted as if States. It is enough at this time to they had been under such orders. The mention his frank admission that Eng-State taking separate action, although impression made upon the American land's commercial position is stronger it would be eminently wise for their people by the uttnesses for "the prosecution" is, that although no such or- try, and that it is owing to the circumdeta probably were issued, there was a stances that she is on a free trade bas a strated that it is not always easy to tacit understanding that the Navy De- while the other leading nations are secure action looking to a common end partment did not intend that any hero hampered by tariffs more or less reshould emerge from the campaign ex- strictive of trade. Probably nobody State Legislatures, and if a single one cept the one selected by Messrs. Long seriously expects the United States to

and Crowniushield in the person Captain Sampson.

It is matter for universal amazement that, considering the flat failure of its own witnesses to do more than wreck the department case, and expose its true inwardness to the country, the department should have goaded Rear Admiral Schley, in every way possible, into calling for a court of enquiry. Conceding ordinary common sense Crowninshield, Lemly, and others of the Sampson clique, it is inconceivable that they should not have known the weakfound any authority by which a Fed- ness, and to their cause the danger, of eral statute against anarchism, which the testimony upon which they have reconstructed their plan of crusade upon the reserved rights of the States?" It the theory that they could count upon a majority of the Court. But the mere fact that Admiral Dewey was made president of it precluded any idea that which seems fairly to cover the case, it would be other than fair and impartial, and the removal of Rear Admira Howison from the beach accentuated public confidence. Perhaps the departherent right of self-preservation. The ment has counted too much upon an assumed probability that naval officers treason was the only real danger with old general understanding, irrespective which the United States Government of their sworn duty as witnesses. Be that as it may, the navy ring has put its best foot forward only to have it stepped upon by an elephant. The ring knows it, Sampson knows it, or he would not have applied for counse additional to that furnished by the department; and the country knows it and is commensurately pleased-pleased to believe that in spite of a most obvieus and disgraceful conspiracy against him, justice is likely to be done to the gallant American officer who won the glorious naval victory off San-

> Robert P. Porter on Reciprocity. When Robert P. Porter strongly urges policy of reciprocity we are fully jus tified in concluding that the world moves. Frobably no man ever did more to create an intense high tariff sentiment in the United States than Mr Porter. He traveled extensively in Europe, gathering horrible examples of the baleful effects of free trade, and it goes without saying that he found the worst of the horribles in free trade England. He became a prolific pam phleteer and speaker on behalf of the Republican party, and the pictures he presented of poverty, destitution, and

absolute pauperism in England, and all

on account of free trade, were about as

black as his imagination could paint

them. To one who reasoned along logical lines, and drew valid conclusions from existing conditions, it seemed very strange that Great Britain had becom the first of commercial nations and the world's financial centre under a policy which, according to the extreme protec tion philosophy, as voiced by Mr. Porter, meant utter ruin to any country adopting it. The explanation was that "England was a land of palaces and hovels, and while the country was very rich, some of the people were steeped This was all ascribed to in poverty." free trade, but with no serious attempt to show how that commercial system produced so anomalous a result. However, this is ancient history, and it is only referred to for the purpose of emphasizing Mr. Porter's intensely radical views on the subject.

Now, in urging reciprocity, Mr. Porter admits that free trade is in the highest degree beneficial to England. In order to be entirely fair, let us quote him literally upon this point. He says:

day.

Cognate to this, although not necessarily involving the crime of anarchism, is the matter of protecting the President by making a deadly ascault upon him punishable capitally, even though the assailant fails in his purpose. Such an attempt is a crime against the product of the single real and the product of the product of the product of the product of the single real and the product of t as I have pointed out, that many new industries are springing up on her soil for the simple reason that as a free trade country she has benefits to offer which other countries lack, and is thus the natural distributing centre of Europe. "Twenty years ago, when I was sent over to England to investigate conditions there. I found that English factories were establishing branches in America. Now the proposition is reversed. Now we are building factories in England. To be sure this shows that instead of being economic infants we are absend of the game, but it also shows that England is profiting by her policy in a way we never dreamed of."

The truth is that England was in the same position identically at the very time when, twenty years ago, Mr. Por ter was frightening audiences and readers out of their seven senses with his descriptions of the frightful conditions which he declared prevailed in that country. In fact, her condition was relatively better then than it is now. The United States has outgrown her, and, to use his own simile, become a "commercial Napoleon" among na tions.

It is not to be expected that men who have been lifelong champions of a prohibitive tariff will admit that they were in error. Naturally they want to slide They do this by proposing reciprocity which is simply letting down the bars course is advisable because conditions have changed, and we may give them the full benefit of that claim. Conditions are all the time changing, and it is easy to see that the industrial position of the United States is very differago. On that point we need have no But no one should be blind to the fact

that the arguments of reciprocity Republicans in favor of that policy are essentially free trade in character. In literal repetitions of free trade truisms. Among these is the late President Mc-Kinley's statement at Buffalo that "we must not repose in fancled security that we can forever sell everything and buy venes the whole system of protective country. The extreme protectionists same whether we buy anything or not. If we closely scan Mr. Porter's recentring evidence has shown, Commodore by published interview, we find that it than that of any other European coun

adopt free trade pure and simple. Under our present mode of raising money for the support of the Government, that might be impracticable. Besides, it might not be entirely just to some industries that have been established upon a gusranty of protection, and are not yet able to stand alone. But it is self-evident that our industrial position is new such that many reductions can be made, and many reciprocal trade arrangements entered into with no harm to any important industry, and a vast amount of good to the great body of the people.

The First Cup Race. We think that there are many generous-minded Americans this morning who feel a sense of regret that after his magnificent fight of yesterday Sir Thomas Lipton should not have been able to place one victory to his credit. Sir Thomas is such a princely sportsman and good fellow that a great many people on this side are in mortal danger of losing their patriotism in the matter of the America's Cup.

Shamrock's performance yesterday ems to show that he still has a fighting chance, and if the deities of ocean should happen to side with him and bless him with victory, we do not believe that there will be any great aggregation of American wet eyes to wipe. If the Shamrock be the better boat, good luck to her!

The American Board of Foreign Missions appears to have been stunned by the amount of the ransom demanded by the Turkish brigands for the safe return of the American missionary, Miss Stone, whom they are holding in captivity. Only two days ago it was announced that the board had instructed its agent at Constantinople to pay whatever might be necessary; but probably that action was taken under an impression that forty or fifty dollars and some canned goods would do the business. Since it has deeloped that more than a hundred thousand dollars is asked, the missionary authorities shake their venerable heads and say that to pay the cash would be to establish a most pernicious precedent. So, unless the Government is less particular on the subject of precedents, and shall produce the ransom before October 5, the unfortunate woman is likely to be either murdered or "married" to a Turkish brigand. It is a very sad case.

It is currently reported in London that the Canal Treaty has been drafted and is ready for signature. Although nebody outside of the Government pretends to know the exact terms and provisions of the instrument, there is a general under-standing that they are more favorable to the United States than those of the former Hay-Pauncefot Convention, which failed of ratification in the Senate. It is not likely that much more will be heard regarding the matter until the return of Lord Pauncefote to his post at Washing

We are beginning to be afraid that the Pan-American love feast at the City of Mexico may not be as harmonious as everybody has hoped. Venezuela and States is preparing a serious naval demonstration for or against somebody, and now we hear that a revolution has broken out in the "Republic" of Haiti against its ruler, who rejoices in the name of Sam. Probably we shall have to send not known to possess any asphaltum deposits. But these unhappy upheavals are not calculated to give the States and oples interested a happy frame of mind with which to consider peace, reciprocity, arbitration, and so on,

People who are after Pacific cable subsidies from Congress will hardly be pleased by the proposition made by John W. Mackay and his associates, of the Postal Telegraph and associated compa-nies, to lay a cable from San Francisco to Manila via the Hawaiian Islands and for a cent, or for anything else except landing privileges. Mr. Mackay, it is said, Manila inside of two years. A Pacific cable is a national necessity, and the Mackay offer sounds well.

PERSONAL. -

Ordway Partridge's statue of Nathan Hale for Yale, University is almost ready to be set up. It represents a man of six fect and athletic build. The German Crown Prince has com

Bonn. For the next semester the plan arranged for him comprehends twenty-one lectures a week, including "privatissima" by nine professors. Twice a week Concert Master Scibert will come to Bonn from Cologne to give the prince lessons on the violet. the violin

Te Heuheu, the Maori chief who was presented to the Duke and Duchess of ornwall and York in New Zealand, gave to the colony the splendid national park to the colony the splendid national park that includes the volcanoes of Ngarahoe and Rapehu. He is the grandson of a famous cannibal chief, who, fifty-five years ago, was buried allive while defying the elements during a destructive landslip. Te Heuheu, in all the glory of war paint, and wearing little more than the primitive flax mat around his loins, took part in the exciting martial dance of his tribe before their royal highnesses. A little later, when he came to receive the medal from the duke, he was no longer the wild warrior, but a sedate, courtly gentleman, attired in silk hat and faultless frock coat.

The most wretched man on earth is said bodia. He has a gorgeous palace furdeas, but he adheres to the customs of his ancestors, and sleeps on an ancient carpet in a kind of shed that has not been carpet in a kind of shed that has not been cleaned since the crestion. He is a mis-erable victim to hypochondria, and all day long he heaves long sighs of utter wretchedness. This monarch is a short, fat person with one eye.

When President Roosevelt decides to take a short rest and goes to his Oyster the Long Island Railroad depot in Brookthe Long island Kallroad depot in Brook-lyn what will hereafter be known as the "presidential train." It will consist of a special engine and combination coach and one of the two famous club cars used by the millionaire travelers on the line on their trips to their summor homes. This car is now being refuted and when com-neted will have all the comports of home eted will have all the comforts of home

without being gorgeous.

The Mayor of Buenos Ayres apparently believes in keeping his subordinates out of temptation. He has issued orders that no employe of the finance department shall attend horse races.

One of the oldest of British journalist still in active service is John Hollings head, who recently celebrated his sevenly first birthday anniversary. Mr. Hellings head worked for Dickens and Thackern; they, respectively, controller schold Words" and the "Cornhil

Two distinguished Japanese are now or The Maranis their way to this country. to is crossing the Pacific for the benefit of his health and Prof. Hatoyama, of the imperial University, is coming to Yale to receive the degree of LL. D.

To Lord Charles Beresford belongs the redit of inaugurating a new system is English naval training. During the recen maneuvres of the squadron under hi mmand he placed all the ships success he placed all the ships succe-for the direction of his captain each of the latter one day command. Hitherto the possil action of all the admirals in not been provided for, and thus educating his subordinates Lord Charles intended to provide potential flag officers for any emergency.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A recent decree of the Russian Govern nent prohibits foreign ownership of min-ing claims or other property in the Pacific Maritime province, the island of Sak halin and other islands along the Pacific coast of Siberia. This covers an extent of over 4,000 miles of coast, reaching from Behring Straits to Vladivostok. At various points along the coast gold deposits are already being worked by foreign capital, while the petroleum wells on the island of Sakhalin are practically a foreign enterprise. The law does not in so many words refer to the foreigner, and the whole measure seems to be dictated by reasons of coast defence, and to be a regulation similar to that which forbids a foreigner to hold land in the neighbor-

hood of the Russian frontiers.
As special permissions have already been hood of the Russian frontiers.

As special permissions have already been accorded to certain foreigners to work the mineral wealth of this region, and much foreign capital has been invested one way or another in that country without the necessary permits, a considerable amount of loss will result from the new law. As foreigners must enter all such undertakof loss will result from the new law. As foreigners must enter all such undertakings subject to Russian law, they will have no redress for any loss they may experience from the decree. The position of affairs in China and possible complications in the East are doubtless the motives for the new decree. It is hard to see, however, how the conduct of mining enterprises on or near the coast could provadangerous in case of war.

Letters from the British Mediterranean fleet give a piece of news that is not altogether pleasant reading in certain lights. During the recent maneuvres the destroyers were sent out six hours before the fleet. They were given two days at sea to find the fleet, which took an unknown course. They did find it, and cialmed to have sunk every one of the fourteen vessels engaged. In four cases the claim was disputed; in the other ten the battleships themselves acknowledged the battleships themselves acknowledged that they were "barged without loss to the attack." If a battleship admits herself "sunk," it is abundantly clear that everyone on board is firmly convinced that the torpedo is victorious. Probably, therefore, the claim for fourteen vessels is nearer the probabilities of real war than the admitted ten, though whichever is accepted the main result is the same.

A few years since the maximum torpedo range was 590 ;ards; with the "gyro" 1,000 yards is easy, and 2,000 not impossible. In torpedo practice the equivalent to a hit is often secured at that range, and before now even the tiny target buoy has been actually hit. Now at night 2,000 yards is the average maximum distance at which a destroyer can be sighted, and this means that a torpedo may be the first intimation of her presence.

There are lift en institutions for the blind.

There are fift en institutions for the blind in the kingdom of Prussia-one State, one municipal, nine provincial and four supported by societies. Bavaria has five institutions. The best care is taken of the blind in the kingdom of Saxony. Of the 42,000 blind living in Germany, only about 5,000 are inmates of blind institu-tions, which fact urgently pleads for the immediate improvement of the facilities for taking care of these unfortunates.

An international office of weights and easures is to be established in Sevres, France, by the decision of an international convention which had for its ob-ject the establishment and verification and preservation of the international prototypes (models), and also the manufacture of copies of the prototypes for the use of nations represented in the convention. This office has been with the verification of the standard weights and measures for the benefit of

weights and measures for the benefit of scientific societies or persons interested in the matter.

England was not willing at first to join the convention, but is now one of the foremost in it. The entire board of trade has received three standards—two metric and one kilogramme standard. The two standard metres are made of iridio-platinum—i.e., an alloy of 30 per cent platinum—i.e., an alloy of 30 per cent platinum—and 10 per cent iridium. In cross section the metres are like an X. This form has been selected not only because it is the least affected by changes in temperature. Iridio-platinum has been given the preference over proposed materials, such as rock crystal, gold, etc., because of its natural ductibility, which is well adapted for the engraving of fine lines. A letter in one of the chief journals of

Vienna gives some account of the recent incident in Arabia, when a detachment of Guam, without asking the Government British troops ejected a handful of Turks from a fort in the neighborhood of Aden. landing privileges. Mr. Mackay, it is said, asserts his ability to have a line working to Honolulu in nine months, and to the straight of Rabel-Mangleh is a small scheep? Is it because he has Democratic On the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb is a small hay suitable for a harbor, and immediately adjoining it the little rocky peninsula of Sheikh Said. In October, 1868, a ian owners 165,000 hectares of land lying at the foot of a rulned fortress on this peninsula. In August, 1870, the French abandoned it. Since then the Porte has questioned the right of the French purchasers. In 1872 Turkey succeeded in seizing the fortress on Shelkh Sald, which was speedily repaired, armed with three 21-cm guns, and garrisoned by a small ing the fortress on Sheikh Said, which was speedily repaired, armed with three 21-cm guns, and garrisoned by a small infantry detachment. It is only about 1.800 metres from the British island of Perim, which it completely dominates. France lately has made several attempts to induce the Porte to recognize her allessed proprieture rights but without see to induce the Porte to recognize her al-leged proprietary rights, but without suc-cess. About eighteen months ago great anxiety was occasioned at Constantinople by a rumor that the Sheikh of Lahidsh, in the Hinteriand of Aden, had declared that if the Turks advanced any farther he would invite the English to occupy his territory, and that the majority of the tribes around Sheikh Said were dis-posed to follow his example. It was the attempt of the Turks to re-establish au-thority over some of these tribes, which are under British-protection, that led to the conflict with the British.

Among the many inventions for the maintenance of life for divers at the bot-tom of the sea and for workmen who are compelled to labor in deep tunnels and in sewers, where the air is unfit for healthful inhalation, the one recently com Paris seems to be the most practicable It is the contrivance of Messrs. Chau yeau and Tissot, naval engineers,

The new apparatus in the first place does away with the bulky and unsightly divers' suits and helmets, which prove such an encumbrance in the ploring the sea bottom. In the second sisting of two rubber tubes, which are pressed into the nostril. sisting of two rubber tubes, which are pressed into the nostril.

Both the material and construction of the apparatus are such that accidents, generally caused by the constant exposure to humidity, are rendered impessible. The Minister of Marine of France has expressed his approval of the invention, and, it is reported, will recommend its introduction into the French navy.

After the relief of the Peking legation the Japanese troops found themselves i charge of the district where the temple of Lamaism stands. The Lama himself had sought safet; in flight, and the fine buildings, with their contents, were at the mercy of the victors. The Japanese treated the place with veneration, guarded it against sacrilege, and ultimately restored unscathed to its owners. Of course, th relations were established with the Lama n his return to Peking that he formed the project of visiting Japan. This visit has just been paid, and may possibly have unforeseen political results. The Lama was received with honor, and in several public addresses tried to identify Budpublic addresses tried to identify Buddhism with the idea of a national union latwern China, Japan and Korea against Western encroachment. On one occasion he spoke of the thanks he owed to the Japanese troops for protecting the sacred cilifice in Peking, and restoring it, with all its treasures intact. At another he expressed the hope that Tibet and Japan, laving a common creed, might always be found in friendly agreement, and finally, at his last public reception in Tokyo, he declared that Japan, China and Korea all derived their religion from the same pure source, and that its superiority to Christianity had been proved during the recent troubles in China. The speech of the Lama derived additional importance from the fact that it was preceded by an address from Viscount Miura, a prominent Japanese politician, who insisted upon the importance of a close alliance between China, Japan and Korea.

THE JAVANESE GIBBON.

Interesting Observations Made by Prof. Hneekel.

LONDON, Sept. 23.-Prof. Haeckel's latpublication contains some curlous ation about the human m Java, a most interesting specimen of the young gibbon, having been watched by Prof. Haeckel at his own house in Java. The species is found only in Java, and is called hylobates leuciscus. The natives call it on, on account of the characteristle sound it utters.

When standing it is scarcely taller than child of six years. The head is comparatively small and it has a small, siender waist. The legs are short and the arms much longer. The face is more human than that of the orang-outang. Prof. Hacckel gays:

"Its physiognomy reminded me of the the other hand, he was on terms of inti-mate friendship with the Malays in our household, especially with the small children. He never crawled on all fours when tired of running, but stretched on the grass beneath the tropical sun with one arm under his head. When I held tasty food just out of his reach he cried like a naughty child hulte, huite, a sound altogether different from 'ea, oa, with which he expressed various emo tions. He had a third and more shrill sound when he was suddenly frightened. "The speech of these human monkeys

has not many different sounds, but they are modulated and altered in tone and strength, with a number of repetitions They also use many gestures, motion with their hands and grimaces, which are so expressive in manner that a carefu observer can detect their different wishes and various emotions.
"My specimen liked sweet wine. He

grasped a cup in both hands and drank like a child. He peeled bananas and oranges just as we are accustomed to de of the Malays do not regard the gibbo and orang-outang as brutes. They be-lieve the former are bewitched men and the latter criminals who have hanged to monkeys as a punishment. Others think they are men in the cours

FRENCH DEPUTIES' ERROR. The Budget Committee Makes

Laughable Blunder.

PARIS, Sept. 28 .- At the last meetin of the Budget Committee a vote was passed which caused general amusemen at their expense. The measure threat-ened the French Academy with the loss of the academical allowance unless it hastened the work of finishing the French dictionary.

This admonition was conveyed to the

Palais Mazarin on Thursday, where the immortals were holding their usual weekly meeting. François Coppe, the poet, entertained his colleagues by denouncing the committee. He said: "They are deputies who are nothing more than idiots and asses. That is exactly my view of them. What do they want us to do? Surely they know that we have not touched a historical dictionary since 1879." Secretary Gaston Boissier followed in speech, in which he said:

"These deputies do not know what they are talking about. What they call the diction ry of the academy was begun by order of Cardinal Richelleu and has already had eight editions since 1636. The last one was issued in 1879. If they re-fer to the historical dictionary, they ought to know that it has long been abandoned. What we meet for now is to work on a new edition of the dictionary We have got to the letter C, but Parlia ment had nothing to do with the matter

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Navy Department suggestions in respect to coaling in the West Indies exhibit a lack of information regarding winds and conditious not creditable to the Bureau of Navigation.—Pittsburg Despatch.

Why is the "yellow press" of the Re

The extension of education and the cultivation of a deeper moral sense among our people will correct many evils, but they will not touch anarchy. The anarchist has no moral sense to reach. It is one of his cardinal beliefs that he has not. The only education that will serve is the education of practical experience. Let the anarchists be isolated and per-mitted to carry out their principles or lack of them. The results will prove beneficial all around.—Indianapolis News.

There is an old-fushioned, free-for-all cramble going forward in New Jersey for the Democratic nomination for the governorship. This is a good sign. the scramble shall be continued until th party shall have become so waked up that its members will conclude to go to the polls the State may be redeemed in Nopolls the State may be redeemed in November. The Republicans in New Jersey have not brought the management of State affairs into such a deplorable condition as exists in Pennsylvania; but they are progressing.—Philadelphia Record.

The Anti-Anarchy Association is a Kansas idea. It is a mistake. The only anti-anarchy association that is worth anything is public sentiment.—Philadel-phia Ledger.

Among the many beloous crimes of hich Admiral Schley was guilty was reglecting to pay attention to information that other people forgot to give him.-Chicago Tribune.

Only a very extraordinary kind of fool can be made to believe that because nurderous wretch has taken the life of the President it becomes everybody's pa-triotic duty to cease criticising the trusts case discussing the problem of poverty and the dangers threatening the Republic through the rapid growth of enormous fortunes which have their roots in mo-nopoly.—Philadelphia North American.

The new President will have no tariff policy to urge in opposition to the judgent of his party in Congress, and it is well known that the manufacturers agents who constitute a controlling element in that representation are much more inclined to demand more tariff that they are to agree upon any proposition involving less tariff.—Chicago Chronicle. Also please remember that the Court of inquiry has not yet got around to the uestion as to why Sampson tried to lockade the channel so that Cervera ould not get out and take a shot at him. Chicago Journal.

The plan of a new United States Bank which Mr. Ridgely, the new Comptroller of the Currency, is said to favor, is not now feasible. If the old bank, which was killed in Jackson's time, had been to-chartered, the banking growth of the past

It will be remembered that it was Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of th Navy, who did much to prepare Uncle Sam's fleets for instant service the mosams heets for distinct several ment a war with Spain was declared. We can look for similar good work with the army now that he is in a position to give that department the benefit of his experience.—Philadelphia Item.

The report that President Roosevelt is opposed to Mr. Hanna's ship subside ensure will invite a great deal of interst. The question will naturally come up: s the bill part of the policy to which Mr. Loosevett has promised adherence?—Cin-inati Enquirer.

The pension agent raiders lost no timin moving upon President Roosevelt, to feduce him to dismiss Pension Commissioner Evens, but they were rebuffed, as they deserved to be.—Boston Journal. LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

General Kitchener Growing Restive Under Home Bestraint.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The King's audience with War Secretary Brodrick and the seemingly almost desperate position of the whole war situation have filled the air with a variety of rumors during the last few days. Even the War Office takes rumors seriously, so seriously as to put out yesterday's official pronouncement that General Kitchener had not resigned; that, in fact, his relations with his mili-tary chief here all along had been of the most cordial character.

most cordial character.

A distinguished general writes to the papers today to warn the public to regard this as an official lie. So one is thrown back upon the circumstantial published statements that General Kitche on a free hand in the treatment of rebels, manager of an insolvent bank pondering and insists on martial law in western with wrinkled brow over the results of Cape Colony to enable the activities of a crash. Distrust of the oa toward all the influential Boer sympathizers there white Europeans is very noticeable. On the other hand, he was on terms of intimate friendship with the Malays in our household, especially with the small children. piedge his reputation to bring the war to a speedy end under such conditions. Exactly what part the King is playing

in the matter no one can say, but this is certain—his influence would suffice, as, perhaps, nothing else would, to keep Gereral Kitchener, who always was a ter-rible stickler for a free hand, in line with Secretary Brodrick, who has all that love of a tight rein characteristic of an earnest but inexperienced driver of a diffi-cult team. The sympathies of the public undoubtedly will be with General Kitchener, for everyone here is as sick as General Kitchener himself with the wear, prolongation of the war, week after week, prolongation of the war, week after week, and is, moreover, feeling profoundly uncasy lest the War Office should still be as deep in the mud as ever in its management of the whole war machine.

The "Times" and "Spectator" today tardily join in the swelling outery, of which I spoke last Saturday, over the appointment of General Ruller to the com-

pointment of General Buller to the compointment of General Buller "Times" permits a correspondent whose importance is indicated by the bigness of the type in which his letter is set to re-count the whole list of General Buller's calamitous failures in Natal, including his calamitous faintres in Natal, including ms message to Sir George White, suggesting the surrender of Ladysmith, and to ask, "Is this record for which the Government and Lord Roberts, who knows all, have chosen the commander, on whom the first shock of the next war must fall? Is it not plain that the old army theory that the highest appointments are matters of vested interest for senior generals has tri-

vested interest for senior generals has triumphantly reasserted itself?"

There are, moreover, the appointments of the Duke of Connaught and Sir Evelyn Wood to command the Third and Second Army Corps, respectively. The duke generally is estimated to be a fine, even an accomplished soldier, but his royal associations have always prevented the fulfilment of his earnest wish to take his full share of war risks. General Wood is nearly sixty-four years of age, and has not seen active service for seventeen years. Is it likely, critics ask, that he would be allowed to take the field abroad? If the answer is "No" in his case, as in the Duke of Connaught's, then the Ministry has broken the pledge upon which it secured the assent of the House of Commons to the new army corps scheme, namely, that the corps be placed under the commanders who would lead them in wartime. Many English Ministries have been thrown from office for less than this, but as yet official Liberalism remains dumb.

The London smallpox epidemic is assum-

dumb.

The London smallpox epidemic is assuming serious proportions. Up to mininght on Thursday 183 cases were under treatment in the hospital ships Atlas, Endymion, and Castalia, seven fresh cases being reported on that day, Pretty well every friend one meets has been, or is being, voluntarily revaccinated under private medical orders, but the Government having yielded to the anti-vaccination agitation, and practically removed the compulsory character of vaccination, there vate medical orders, but the Government having yielded to the anti-vaccination agitation, and practically removed the compulsory character of vaccination, there is tumult and confusion among the working classes. They declare that it savors of pauperism to go to the public vaccination officer, who asks householders graciously to permit him to attend them free at their houses or invites them to his private surgery. Thus thin-skinned is England becoming.

A significant effect of the decline of England's rural districts in the decline in the amount of fees receivable by the registrars of births, a decline quite out of proportion to the decline in the population shown in the recent census. There are cases in which, while the population has diminished by from 10 to 12 per cent in the last three decades, the number of births registered now is less than half of

in the last three decades, the number of births registered now is less than half of what it was in 1871. The decline in the marriage rate, though considerable, is not so marked as in the birth rate.

Thirty pages of today's official gazette and fifteen columns of the "Times" today are devoted to announcements of further honors, medals, and promotions to the officers and soldiers of the South African war. Well may Lord Roberts be dubbed the most compilmentary general in his-

war, well may Lord Roberts be dubosed the most complimentary general in his-tory. Cromwell, after Dunbar, thought it enough to say of his successful comrades: "I know they look not to be named, and therefore I forbear particulars."

(From the Norfolk Pilot.)

Admiral Schley is not in any sense on rial. Absolutely no charge has been and a Court of Enquiry is a very differ-ent thing from a court-martial. The whole affair is merely an investigation, held at Schley's request, of all the facts in the entire matter, immediately preceding and during the sea fight off Santiago. The Government certainly should not be

The Government certainly should not be interested to have Schley found wanting, if the facts do not warrant it. It is interested, indeed, only to get at the facts and all the facts that are sermane to the enquiry, without prejudice and without bias.

How does it come, then, that Lemly is at the Court of Enquiry as the representative of the Government, in the role of prosecutor of Schley and defender of Sampson? Why is he so solicitous that Sampson should not be "brought into the matter?" Why is he constantly on his feet objecting to perfectly competent questions intended to bring out essential facts, merely because such questions involve some act or some order of Sampson's? Is it not most amaxing, indeed, that, when the second in command of a fleet is under investigation, the rule should be faild down by the judge advocate that his superior officer must not be "brought into it?"

The Court of Enquiry has decided hat opinions of officers, present or abcived as evidence-a decision that would be sustained by any court, as no court would consider such a proposition a mo-

The navy clique's guns are loaded with pinions, which appears to be the only immunition it has, but they cannot be The Court has spiked them, and in do

The Court has spiked them, and in de-ing so the clique is compelled to adhere to facts, and facts seem to be all on the side of Schley.

Men who would besmirch the character of their fellows merely for the gratification of personal animosities and petty spite always come to grief, and the navy clique and others of Schley's traducers appear to be standing upon a precipiee, from which they will be hurled into disgrace and oblivion by justice and public opin-ion.

The Memorial Bridge.

(From the Syracuse Herald.)
It was one of President McKinley's amditions to see begun during his Admin istration a bridge across the Potomac at Washington as a memorial to the new sympathy between North and South, to sympathy between North and South, to the new bond of nationality that came from the Spanish-American war. That new bond, that new sympathy and the disappearance so largely of sectional prej-udice have been the fruit of William Mc-kinley's statesmarship. Why not, then, build the memorian he had hoped to see, not only as a monument to the historic event, but to him who was more than all others responsible for that event? all others responsible for that event?
Why not build this great bridge, a pathway from North to South and a structure of architectural pretensions, too, as a monument not only to the beginning of the new 'era of good feeling," but to William McKinley?